

Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

American steamship *Philadelphia*, from Puerto Cabello, Curaçao, and La Guayra, with 2 immigrants.

Respectfully,

H. S. MATHEWSON,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S., Chief Quarantine Officer for Porto Rico.

The Surgeon-General,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

RUSSIA.

A case of plague at Batoum.

St. Petersburg, Russia, February 5, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose to you herewith a translated copy of an order issued by the imperial Russian commission for the purpose of combating the bubonic plague in Russia, which was communicated to me by the imperial Russian ministry for foreign affairs on February 2, 1902.

Respectfully,

CHARLEMAGNE TOWER,

Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary. Hon. Secretary of State.

[Translation.]

From the commission established by imperial sanction for measures to be adopted against bubonic plague.

In accordance with telegraphic information received from the military governor of Koutais, a case, having all the symptoms of plague, occurred on January 8, from which the patient died on the following day. Immediately upon the discovery of this case, the patient was taken to the isolated portion of the hospital for contagious diseases; a cordon was placed around the house in which he lived, and the persons who had communicated with him are under medical surveillance. Orders have been issued for a medical examination to be instituted on all vessels leaving Batoum and upon the arrival of these vessels at ports of the Black Sea, as well as of such persons as are leaving Batoum by railway. No other case of infection has been observed.

SCOTLAND.

Report from Glasgow—Smallpox in Glasgow and London.

GLASGOW, SCOTLAND, February 17, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following weekly report for this station: Smallpox cases have continued to recur and there are now in hospital about 133 cases. The cases in the present epidemic have occurred in about the same localities as those of last year, and the shipping is in no way involved. It is not anticipated that there will be any serious outbreak, inasmuch as it is known that about two-thirds of the population have been recently vaccinated or revaccinated successfully. In London the outbreak continues and there were at the end of the week over 1,100 cases in hospital. For the week ended February 8 there were in London 64 deaths from smallpox and 13 in the other great towns of England. There was 1 death from that disease in Glasgow, also.

For the week ended January 26, there were in Egpyt 15 cases and 16 deaths from plague. For the week ended February 2, there were 22 cases and 16 deaths in the same country. The lay press reports during the past week 4 further cases of plague at Bagdad.

Respectfully,

A. R. Thomas,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, U.S. M. H.S.

The Surgeon-General,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.